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nearly plane below or convex behind and subconcave towards the margin, 6-12 centimeters wide and 6-8 centimeters long; margin subobtusate and clothed with a rich dark rhubarb-yellow thin tomentum, at length subglabrous. Pileus with 3-4 broad (2 centimeters) convex zones, the anterior margin of each zone disappearing beneath the posterior margin of the one before it, forming a concentric furrow between each two contiguous zones; surface crustaceous but not polished, becoming brownish black. Pores rhubarb-yellow with a changeable luster, equal, round, 110-120 μ in diameter, about 1 centimeter long, substratose, armed with abundant stout spines, 15-25 by 6-10 μ , mostly swollen at the base. Spores ferruginous, globose 3-3½ μ , or ovate-globose 3½-4½ by 3-3½ μ . Substance of the pileus (above the pores) corky leathery, rhubarb-yellow, repeatedly zoned, 2-3 centimeters thick, holding its thickness well towards the margin. The pores are not decurrent but are limited behind by a narrow definite margin; closely attached to the bark of the tree. What appears to be the same was found some years ago at Potsdam, N. Y., on beech. This differs from *Fomes rimosus*, Berk. in its pileus not rimose, in its rather smaller spores and spiny hymenium. In *M. igniarius* the spines are less abundant and shorter and spores hyaline.

NEW SPECIES OF KANSAS FUNGI.

By J. B. ELLIS AND W. A. KELLERMAN.

PHYLLOSTICTA VIRIDIS, *n. s.* On leaves of *Fraxinus viridis*, Rooks County, Kansas, September, 1888; (E. Bartholomew, 185). On large subindefinite (½-1 centimeter) spots visible on both sides of the leaf with a paler shaded margin. Perithecia hypophyllous, numerous, suberumpent, small, 65-80 μ , of rather coarse cellular structure; sporules abundant, oblong, minute (2 by ½ μ). The spots much resemble those of *P. fraxini*, E. & M., but that has sporules 5-7 by 2½-3 μ and much larger epiphyllous perithecia.

CYTISPORA ALBICEPS, *n. s.* On bark of *Juglans nigra*, Manhattan, Kans., March, 1889 (Kellerman & Swingle, 1393). Tubercles semi-emergent, gregarious, ½ to ¾ millimeter, depressed-conic, opening by a single pore at the obtuse apex, which is covered with white granular matter, 5-6-celled, the cells at first filled with white granular matter and not readily distinguished. Sporules allantoid 4-7½ by 1¼-2 μ . Basidia? Much resembles *C. leucophthalma*, B. & C., but the specimens of that species in Rav. F. Am., 698, have the tubercles less prominent and smaller and the sporules smaller (3-4 by 1 μ). This also differs from *C. persicæ*, Sz., and *C. leucostoma*, Sacc.

ASCOCHYTA SISYMBRII, *n. s.* On *S. canescens*, Manhattan, Kans. (Kellerman & Swingle, 1221). Spots none; Perithecia scattered on

both sides of the leaf and on the petioles, black, innate, globose-depressed, $200\text{--}285\mu$ in diameter, $100\text{--}195\mu$ high, pierced above with an aperture about $20\text{--}25\mu$ in diameter. Sporules vermiform-cylindrical, subhyaline, nucleate and mostly 1-septate, $18\text{--}45$ by $3\frac{1}{2}\text{--}6\mu$, mostly $25\text{--}38$ by $4\text{--}5\mu$. Not to be confounded with *Septoria sisymbrii*, Ell., which is on spots and has smaller spores.

SEPTORIA APARINE, *n. s.* On the lower dead and withered leaves and stems of *Galium aparine*, Manhattan, Kans., May, 1888 (Kellerman & Swingle, 1223). Perithecia minute, mostly $40\text{--}80\mu$ but sometimes $160\text{--}208\mu$ in diameter, scattered on the leaves and stems but not on spots. Sporules filiform, straight or subundulate, faintly nucleolate, continuous, acute at each end, $40\text{--}80$ by $1\frac{1}{2}\text{--}2\mu$ mostly $50\text{--}60$ by 2μ . Differs from *S. psilostega*, E. & M., in not being on spots and in its shorter sporules and from *S. galiorum*, Ell. in its partially foliicolous growth, smaller perithecia and much longer spores.

AMEROSPORIUM SUBCLAUSUM, *n. s.* On fallen leaves of *Gymnocladus Canadensis*, May, 1888 (Kellerman & Swingle, 1232). Amphigenous, scattered; perithecia black, ovoid-globose $90\text{--}150\mu$ in diameter, of coarse cellular structure with a round opening above fringed with spreading brown septate hairs, $60\text{--}220$ by $5\text{--}8\mu$ tapering above. Sporules oblong-cylindrical, obtuse, continuous, hyaline, $10\text{--}13$ by $2\text{--}3\mu$. Differs from *A. polynematoides*, Speg. in the character of the perithecia.

PESTALOZZIA UNCINATA, *n. s.* On dead leaves of *Quercus tinctoria* dried up on broken limbs, St. George, Kans., June, 1888 (Kellerman & Swingle, 1269), with *Chaetophoma maculosa*, Ell. & Morgan. Hypophyllus, gregarious, perithecia scutate, $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$ millimeter in diameter. Spores oblong, pale, 4-septate, sometimes constricted at the second septum above, $18\text{--}22$ by $5\text{--}7\mu$, with a short ($5\text{--}7\mu$), stout, curved beak at the apex and a slender pedicel below $15\text{--}20\mu$ long. Differs from *P. pallida*, E. & E., in its larger perithecia and spores.

BOTRYTIS HYPOPHYLLA, *n. s.* On living leaves of *Teucrium Canadense*, Manhattan, Kans., October, 1884 (M. A. Carleton, 142). Forming small white patches at first, soon effused over the entire lower surface of the leaf like a white tomentum. Prostrate hyphæ loosely interwoven, branching; fertile hyphæ erect, $30\text{--}150$ by $2\frac{1}{2}\text{--}3\mu$, continuous, hyaline, subverticillately or rarely dichotomously branched above, the tips muriculate-lobate and bearing the globose $3\frac{1}{2}\text{--}4\frac{1}{2}\mu$ conidia. *Cercospora ferruginea*, Fekl. occurs on the same leaves.

BOTRYTIS CINEREO-GLAUCA, *n. s.* On wood under the bark of decayed logs of *Ulmus Americana*, Manhattan, Kans., March, 1889 (Kellerman & Swingle, 1422). Forming a cinereous and somewhat glaucous continuous layer on the decaying wood under partially adhering bark. The repent hyphæ are branched and loosely interwoven, $2\text{--}2\frac{1}{2}\mu$ wide, septate, sometimes slightly swollen above the septa, varying from nearly hyaline to somewhat dusky. Fertile hyphæ erect, $75\text{--}100$ by $1\frac{1}{2}\text{--}2\frac{1}{2}\mu$ wide, hyaline or somewhat dusky at base, at first sparingly and

later abundantly and irregularly branched, the branches usually straight and slightly tapering upward, terminated by a small cluster of oval-oblong 3–5 by $1\frac{3}{4}$ – $2\frac{1}{4}\mu$ hyaline conidia.

OVULARIA CARLETONI, *n. s.* On *Lactuca*, Mitchell County, Kans., June, 1886 (M. A. Carleton, 141). Hypophyllous forming patches more or less distinctly limited by the veinlets 2–4 millimeters in diameter and of a pale yellowish color. The leaf is also marked on the upper side with pale yellowish indefinite spots. Hyphæ hyaline, 25–35 by 4 – 5μ , with offsets or shoulders on the sides marking the points where the conidia were attached, closely aggregated in minute tuberculiform masses. Conidia oblong-elliptical, hyaline, continuous, 12–15 by 6 – 7μ .

CERCOSPORA BARTHOLOMEI, *n. s.* On *Rhus toxicodendron*, Rooks County, Kans., September, 1888 (E. Bartholomew, 183 and 248a). Hypophyllous in inconspicuous, indeterminate, smoky-colored, scattered or subconfluent patches. Hyphæ fasciculate, straight or subundulate, nucleate, continuous or sparingly septate, reddish brown (under the microscope) 20–40 (mostly 24–34) by 4 – 6μ sometimes branched from near the base, tips entire or subdentate. Conidia nearly hyaline, varying from oblong to slender obclavate and from 20–120 μ long and $2\frac{1}{2}$ – 3μ wide, nucleate becoming 3–8-septate, the shorter ones straight, the longer ones a little curved. This is very different from *C. toxicodendri*, Ell.

MACROSPORIUM BACCATUM, *n. s.* On old nuts of *Æsculus arguta*, Manhattan, Kans., March 1888 (Kellerman & Swingle 1239). Forms a dark olive thin but compact velvety coat on the nut. Fertile hyphæ sparingly branched or simple; torulose, 5–8 μ in diameter, the joints occasionally swollen at intervals, nucleate. Conidia terminal, composed of rather loosely aggregated sub-globose cells, having an irregularly lobulated outline, somewhat resembling the fruit of a blackberry, very variable in shape and size, 16–40 by 8–27 μ , usually without pedicels.

ZIGNOELLA DIAPHANA, (C. & E.). *Sacc. var. GRACILIS*, *n. var.* On decayed log, Manhattan, Kans., June, 1888 (Kellerman & Swingle 1249). The sporidia are acutely elliptical, 3–4 nucleate, hyaline 11–12 $\frac{1}{2}$ by 5 – 6μ , and like those in our specimens of *Z. diaphana* (although Saccardo, in Syll. II, 220, gives the size as 20 by $7\frac{1}{2}\mu$), but the asci, which are 75–87 by 6 – 9μ , are larger; and the perithecia, which are mostly 120–240 μ in diameter, and globose-conic or subrostrate, are smaller and more acute. Possibly it should be assigned specific instead of varietal rank.